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A 351

1902.48	65°.4	0″.55	4n
1910.31	75 .8	0 .38	2
1916.58	220 .3	0 .19	1
1917.67	227 .2	0 .28	2

When these positions are plotted, it is seen that it is quite impossible to predict the future motion. It is probable that both this pair and A 111 have parallaxes large enough to be measured by the photographic method.

January, 1918. ROBERT G. AITKEN.

TWO NEW CLOSE BINARY STARS

In 1904 the 7.0 star, B. D. +68°.64 was noted with the 12-inch telescope as "probably close"; in 1906, the 7.0 star B. D. +52.640, which is the well-known double star, Σ314, was examined with the 36-inch and the note made that the brighter component was "possibly very close." Neither pair was examined again until October 1917, when each was found to be really double. My measures are:

B. D. + 68°.64
$0^h\ 54^m\ 55^s + 68^\circ\ 49'$ (1900.0)

	Angle	Dist.	Mag.	n
1917.85	9°.9	0″.18	7.6—7.6	2

B. D. + 52°.640
$2^h\ 45^m\ 45^s + 52^\circ\ 35'$ (1900.0)

1917.86	115°.5	0.23	7.9—9.2	2	A and B

ASB and C = Σ 314

1917.86	303 .2	1 .42	7.6—7.9	2

Measures of Σ 314 indicate a very slow increase in angle since 1830, with no certain evidence of change in distance. There is also, according to Greenwich observations, a small proper motion of 0″.014 in 119°.5. If this is real, it must be common to all of the components. The new close pair probably has a relatively short revolution period.

January, 1918. R. G. AITKEN.